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The great powers would appear to better advantage if, instead of telling Greece get out of Crete, they would tell Turkey to get out of Europe. Ten days hence Mr. Cleveland will

longer be in office for the Morgans and Vests to make war on, but, unfortunately, they will be in the Senate. Really out among the people there seems

to be an objection against all sorts trusts, schoolmasters and doctors with rest. Trusts are out of season. Mr. McKinley made a mistake when

continued after the election the campaign receiving all delegations and He would have husbanded his strength by refusing to see any callers except such as were invited: It is very possible that the bill which the

ways and means committee will report will not please quite a number of people, but men who have been about the Legislature for years state that such a committee has never given the task more conscientious consideration. Those office seekers who went to Canton

before Mr. McKinley's physician barred visitors are probably congratulating themselves that they got ahead of the grip, but if the President-elect should trace his ness to their importunities it might not so well for them.

The retiring and incoming secretaries of war will make a thorough deal. General Alger will not only take Colonel Lamont's Cabinet portfolic and office, but his furnished house in Washington, which is all ready for public and social functions. There will be no exchange of political principles.

It is now stated positively that Governor Bradley will appoint a Republican senator as soon as Blackburn's term expires and then call a special session of the Legislature to elect a senator to succeed the appointee. This wi'l insure a Republican senator from Kentucky for at least six years

A gentleman of this city, in looking over some old papers of his deceased father, found several canceled promissory notes executed in 1854 and 1855, all of which were made payable in gold. This was the era of wild-cat banking and fluctuating currency, and these old notes showed that cautious business men of that period adhered to the gold standard.

It is said in Washington that when Consul General Lee was there he told President Cleveland a Secretary Olney that the Spanish troops could never conquer the insurgents. 'He made this declaration after having made a careful study of the situamethods of the opposing forces. General Lee knows what guerrilla warfare is himself, and his opinion on question of this kind carries weight.

Sentinel has discovered that ther is a conspiracy to compel the Governor to call an extra session. It is an original discovery. In fact, it is a discovery which could not be made elsewhere than in the distorted imagination of the Sentinel. No such thing as an extra session has been thought of, and so well in hand is the necessary work of the Legislature that not in many years has there been so little need of an extra session

Why should the maker of patent medicines be compelled to print the names the ingredients of which his remedy made any more than should those who write prescriptions be compelled to write out their ingredients in English or the next thing to it? When physicians are protesting against a second use of a prescription by a patient they should not by such measures as Senate bill No. 316 interfere with the business of other men who proclaim ability to furnish restoratives.

If these friends of the State University who have asked the Legislature for \$25,000 for heating apparatus and then said th institution could get along without it for a year if it had \$25,000 with which to purchase land, should hear the comments which such propositions call forth about the Statehouse they would discreetly drop out of the lobby. They may not realize it. but public opinion has made a long stride away from the theory of state support for one college while six or seven others struggle along without it.

. The Journal is deeply pained to learn counse' of the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company and its lobby are working to defeat the three-cent-fare bill. This, it is needless to say, is unexpected. This same lobby, acting upon the advice of the suggest the three-cent fare. Senators and would read as finally passed in that body, "in order that the Citizens' Company may confer upon the people of Indianapolis a three-cent fare." Now that the bill has been so amended and the three-cent-fare bill has been passed by the Senate, the representatives of the Citizens' Company actually appear before the House committee and members to make hot war upon its own

If money can defeat it it will be defeated way or another, have declared in favor of the amended bill and the three-cent fare. This goes to show that the Citizens' managers have been engaged in an attempt to dupe the people of Indianapolis. This faceabout of the Citizens' Company should teach the people of this city that no reliance can be placed upon its assurances.

PROSPECTIVE SENATOR HANNA. Mr. M. A. Hanna talks in a sensible and encouraging way about what he will and what he hopes to accomplish as a member of the United States Senate. Whatever may be said of Mr. Hanna he is not a boastful nor an egotistical man. Most able men have a good deal of self-confidence because they have tested their powers by contact and conflict with others, and Mr. Hanna is undoubtedly an able As a man of affairs he is probably not afraid to measure swords with almost any one, and since his entrance into politics he has shown great ability as an organizer and executive head. He probably knows his limitations, and it is to his credit that he does not pose for anything that he is not. He is not an orator and will not attempt that role. The country will not regret this nor will he lose by it. There are too many professional talkers in the Senate now. There are men there who can make speeches that lap over from day to day, who pride themselves on their ability to talk against time, and when they have finished one of their long-winded speeches they have not influenced a vote nor helped anybody in or out of the Senate to a better understanding of the subject. The country does not want any more senators of that kind. It wants men of affairs, men who can accomplish things, who have strong convictions on economic, financial and business questions and clear conceptions as to how needed reforms can be brought about. When Mr. Hanna was definitely informed that he was to be apointed senator he said: "I shall do all in my power to be worthy of the honor." This is not the talk of a man who feels that he has a right to claim a great reward for political services rendered, but rather of one who feels that he has a record to make and who is determined to try and make a good one. Continuing, Mr. Hanna said: "As far as my policy goes it will be to aid the Mc-Kinley administration and in particular to assist in framing at once a tariff bill which will seek to restore confidence to the country and give a stimulus to our industries. That is now the chief purpose of my life." A later dispatch, reporting another inter-

view, says: Mr. Hanna, in speaking of the work of the coming Congress, said it was paramount that sufficient revenue be raised immediately to meet the obligations of the government and at the same time restore ousiness activity and put the idle men to "No one knows the necessity of such a course better than I do," said Mr Hanna, "and as a business man I will endeaver to do all I can as a senator to bring

about this result These expressions indicate that the nev senator from Ohio will go to Vachington primarily for the purpose of making him self useful to the American people by leg islating for American interests and doing what he can towards helping the country out of the slough in which it is now floundering, and bringing about a restoration of confidence and business. If Mr Hanna does that the people will forgive him if he does not make any long-winded speeches on the Cuban question, the Armenian massacres or international arbitra-

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

It has become so apparent that a legis lative session of sixty days is too short for the transaction of necessary and impor tant business that there is a general de mand for the amendment of the Constitu tion in this regard. As some other amendments are needed there is a growing desire for a constitutional convention. It has been suggested that the Legislature should pro vide for calling such a convention. This it could not do without submitting the question to the people. There are two modes of amending the Constitution, one by amendment adopted by two successive General Assemblies, and then ratified by a majority vote of the people, and the other by a con stitutional convention. It is always competent for the people to order a constitutional convention, but it can only be done by them. The present Constitution, adopted in 1851, had its initiative in 1849. The Legislature of that year passed an act providing for submitting to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Conyear, and the Legislature of 1849 passed "an act to provide for the calling of a convention of the people of the State of Indiana to revise, amend or alter the Constitution of said State." This act was approved Jan. 18, 1850. Its preamble was as follows:

Whereas, An act was passed by the General Assembly of this State at its last ses sion, to provide for taking the sense of the qualified voters of the State on the propriety of calling a convention to alter, mend or revise the Constitution of this State, approved Jan. 15, 1849; and, whereas, a large majority of all the votes given at said election was in favor of holding said convention; and, whereas, it is the duty of the representatives of the people, promptly and without delay, to provide for carrying the public will thus expressed into effect

therefore, be it enacted, etc. This law provided for holding an election on the first Monday of the following Au gust for delegates to a constitutional convention, to be chosen in the legislative and senatorial districts. It would have been competent for the Legislature to fix any other basis of apportionment. The point is that the matter of calling a convention to amend the Constitution rests with th people. All that the present Legislature could do would be to provide for submitting the question to a vote of the people If a majority decided in favor of a conven tion the next General Assembly would pass a law fixing the number of delegates, the time for the election and other details. The reasons in favor of a revision of the Constitution are very strong, and there is time yet for the passage of a bill submitting the question to the people

CONGRESSIONAL ART.

A Washington special to the Journal says that senators are disposed to regard favorably the proposition to appropriate money for marble busts of Senators Voorhees and Morrill, to be placed over the main entrance to the new congressional library building. The suggestion is appropriate. The two senators named are the fathers of the movement for a new library building, and Senator Voorhees, as chairman of the committee on library, has been intimately connected with it from its inception. He is about to retire from public life, and Senator Morrill will soon be forced to do so by extreme age. The building is about completed and is beyond comparison the most magnificent library building in the world. There is, therefore, a degree of appro-

to sculpture as well as any of the ancient worthies, and perhaps in time may come to be regarded as typical senators of the period and distinguished patrons of litera

The dispatch conveying this information goes on to say that the only criticism made upon the suggestion is that the amount be appropriated-\$3,000-is too small for the purpose. Most of the senators, it is said, think that if anything is done it should be done on a more generous scale. comes in the usual suspicion of jobbery, the trail of which is over so much of the congressional art in Washington. Some of the worst pieces of statuary in the Capitol have been huckstered through Congress much as an appropriation for soap might be, and Senator Voorhees himself has been connected with some of the most notorious. The work of Miss Vinnie Ream, which he was chiefly instrumental in unloading upon the government, is probably the worst in Washington unless it be one by his son, who took up sculpturing in the intervals that he was not studying for the stage or writing novels. That kind of art is dear at any price, and the government, besides paying for it much more than it is worth, suffers continuing discredit by being the possessor of it. If the commission for the busts of Senators Voorhees and Morrill to be given to young Voorhees it is to be hoped the proposition will be abandoned at once or will fail to pass. The new library building should not be permanently marred with the crude works of any tyro in art. The proposed appropriation, \$3,000, is sufficient to cover the cost of two busts by the best American artist. There is not sculptor in the United States nor an American artist abroad who would not gladiy take a commission for two busts at \$1,500 each. There is a sculptor now in this city whose works are in many galleries and who made a marble bust of Abraham Linceln which was pronounced by Leonard Swett, Lincoln's lifelong friend, and by Hon. Isaac Arnold, his intimate friend and biographer, the best one ever made, who would gladly take a commission for two busts for \$3,000. If the appropriation is increased it will be done in the spirit of favoritism and jobbery that has characterized some other works of congressional art.

AN IMPERTINENCE. There is no reason why Senators Dubois, Teller and others should burden the press associations with an address to Republicans. Last June they seceded from the Republican national convention, as they said, for good and all. When they left they announced the burning of their bridges long and threatening speeches. It is now known that when they entered the Louis convention they went thither direct from Washington, where they had been the leaders in a conspiracy to make Senator Teller the candidate of the Democrats, Populists and silver-mine owners against the Republican nominee. This cabal consisted of the free-trade reactionary Democratic senators of the South, Harris, Morgan, Blackburn, Vest and others of that clique, and the senators of the States. Senator Turple knew of the conspiracy, but was not in it because he was pledged to ex-Governor Matthews. This cabal defeated Bland, but its plans were frustrated by the fierce tempest which Bryan evoked. During the Bryan campaign, Teller, Dubois and the others who signed the address to Republicans were the most active and effective men in the campaign because they helped to raise the funds from the silver mine owners.

After such a record why do these senators appeal to Republicans-to the mer whom they fought and who fought them in the last campaign? True, they have had hard luck since the election in November. In Idaho the silver Democrats might have re-elected Dubois to the Senate, but they defeated him. In South Dakota the Democrats might have gratified the most odious of the seceders from the St. Louis convention by defeating Kyle for the Senate, but they did not. In fact, wherever the coterie of Senators issuing the address to Republicans turned to silver Democrats for aid and comfort after the election, they have been rebuffed. Is it because they have been rebuffed that they turn to Republicans again with professions of devotion to Republicanism, which they falsely assert included faith in the free and unlimited coinage of fifty cents' worth of silver into a dollar? The Republican party will never adopt that heresy to spired with its foes to defeat it. Their address is simply an impertinence.

SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONS.

Nearly twenty years ago Rev. William Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. conceived the idea that if Christian ministers and teachers could be furnished transportation to and buildings in South America they could support themselves and thus plant Protestantism in that land. It was not difficult for so enthusiastic a man to enlist both capital and men in his enterprise, and the work started off with large hopes; several hundred thousand dollars transporting teachers. also preachers. for their schools. Most couraged and soon returned, and the undertaking was so manifestly a failure that the corporation which owned the buildings and in a general way managed the mission last year transferred the whole to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a merely nominal consideration. To see what there is in it and how it may best be managed, Bishop J. H. Vincent is now in South America visiting what remains of the so-called self-supporting missions. In a letter to the Christian Advocate he thus speaks of that part of the work that is located in Brazil:

Rev. Justus H. Nelson is the only Protestant pastor in the city of Para. He represents the Methodist Episcopal Church. s presiding elder of the Brazil district of the South American Conference. Sabbath services are held in his dining room, where fifty people may be crowded together. He has enrolled, in sixteen years, a membership, including probationers, of fifty-eight persons, Mr. Nelson, at Para, and Mr. paulding, at Manaos, represent the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brazil, The Brazil district represents an experiment of selfsupporting werk which, while mortifying to ts advocates, is full of suggestions to the

friends of foreign missions Bishop Taylor left the South American mission soon after planting it and began the same kind of a mission on the Congo in Africa, substituting commerce and traffic for teaching. Bishop Hartzell is now in Africa looking for and looking after the results of his labors. Those who have been in position to know do not look for a much more flattering report, though a larger

have had faith in that method of disseminating the gospel. All friends of foreign missions await the reports of Bishop Hartzell with much interest.

Governor Mount caused a letter to be sent out a few days ago to the press, in which it was stated that during the closing days of the session of the Legislature he could not hear persons or delegations in regard to appointments. One of the reasons which led him to do this was that a large number of requests had been received for hearings about the appointment of police commissioners. As a matter of fact, the bill affecting the appointment of police commissioners has not yet reached the Governor, consequently any hearing in regard to appointments under such a law would be out of the question. An editor who is thirsting for notoriety has pounced upon the letter in a very remarkable manner. It is the first "ukase of Czar Mount to the politicians who elected him." and he mixes epithets and czars and ukases for the space of a quarter of a column. Then he accuses the Governor of making vacancies in prison trustees in order to have them to fill. This new editor in Indiana has for an excuse for such ravings that he graduated from some Chicago paper, but there is no rule which deprives a man who writes about current matters from getting one or two leading facts, which the one in question did not do.

It would be troublesome if those who seem to favor the bills which require the trustees of state institutions to serve without pay and assume duties so responsible that they are required to give \$10,000 bonds were asked to state valid reasons therefor. Some of them favor larger salaries for county officers and others, but when it comes to men and women who are to direct the administration of a prison or a hospital, expending a third of a million of dollars a year, they declare that such officials should give bonds and serve without pay. Two or three boards may do this for a season, but sooner or later competent men will scarcely accept, and those will take the places who may think that ways can be found for obtaining compensation not recognized by law. The worst result will be that imporand trustees will become dummies who will go to an institution and approve such bills as are presented to them simply as a matter of form to enable superintendents to draw money.

There is good reason to believe that the insurance bills were defeated in the House because they were not understood. It is a subject which requires study, and one which does not interest the larger part of the people as much as it does merchants, manufacturers and others who must carry a large amount of insurance upon property in their possession. Mutual insurance companies have furnished farmers in considerable portions of the State a cheap insurance, and the fear that other mutual companies might interfere with them accounts in part for the opposition to the bill authorizing the organization of mutual com panies. The fact that the representatives of merchants and manufacturers throughout the State asked the Legislature for a bill which would authorize the organization of mutual companies was sufficient cause for its passage if its provisions were clear The time is not long, but such a bill may have a better fate in the Senate, after which the House may change its action.

Who would have thought, a year ago that the treasury officials would not have enough greenbacks the past few weeks to meet the demands of those who would deposit gold coin for them? Under the scare which the silverites had caused people were picking up greenbacks and treasury notes until the date of the presidential election and taking them to the subtreasuries of the United States and the banks to ex change for gold. The scare over, greenbacks are preferred to gold. On Feb. 20 the government owned \$9,220,914 of green backs and the people \$337,460,102; Jan. 1896, the government held \$84,220,143 or greenbacks and the public \$262,460,873. This means that in a little more than a the treasury has lost \$74,499,229 of greenbacks, mainly in exchange for gold, which it must not be forgotten, was purchased with bonds. The demand for greenbacks in exchange for gold is so great that the treasury officials cannot really meet it.

It seems that it does not require much legislation to remedy the defects in existing laws relative to building and loan associacrease the number of associations beyond the needs of investors in order that those obtain salaries or will prohibit the setting apart of a portion of the subscriptions for an expense account and limiting expenses to a small per cent. of the receipts would seem to be an ample remedy. The building and loan institution has done too much good in Indiana to be neglected on the one hand or to be overlegislated on the other. Still, th shareholders expect some legislation to protect their interests, and that should b given. The depositors and the borrowers are the chief parties in interest. The con tentions in the Legislature proceed from

Subscriber, Mount Vernon: The Journal has no means of knowing duties of township trustees and the rights of the families of deceased veterans under the burial act of 1889. It is a question for a lawyer, and even lawyers have been known to hold different opinions regarding the same law.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Of Course. Dinny-Mither, when is the tin wedding? Mither-Afther tin years, av course. Slow to Arrive.

She-Have you read "A Hundred Years to Come?" He-No. What is it about; a messenger

Something Lacking. you think it is not a genuine re-"I am sure of it; it doesn't create any new offices."

Ensily Seen. "At least there is one thing that can b said in favor of the Turks; they are highly religious people.' "Oh, any one can see that, from the way they fight."

THE HARRISON BABY.

Ah, there, General Harrison!-Philadelphia North American. Benjamin Harrison's views on the "new woman" ought to prove interesting now. -Chicago Times-Herald General Harrison should now set to work

a President.-Detroit Free Press. It is believed Mr. Harrison's recollection of the oder of paregoric is still sufficiently distinct to prevent any serious mistakes.

on a juvenile edition of the experience of

-Kansas City Journal. The expected has happened and the country to-day is ringing with plaudits of ex-President Harrison, who at this moment

is considerably taller than the monument at Indianapolis and more impressive.-Chicago Post.

To General and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison greeting! But would that it had been on Washington's birthday, instead of the day before.-New York Mail and Express. If the clipping bureaus have any orders n for comments which include the query "What's the matter with Harrison?" the clerks and scissors must be very busy. -Pitsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Oh, what cares he for politics, or who controls the state? Oh, what cares he for Cretan wars Cuba's fearful fate? Around the coming President the officeseekers whirl-It does not cause a flutter now that Benny has a girl.

Oh, what cares he for statesmanship, with all its wearing woes? Oh, what cares he what lucky man now into office goes? He swears by more important thingsfuture flaxen curl That ought to come in course of time to Benny's brand-new girl.

Oh, girls may come and girls may go, and boys may do likewise. But Benny's had experience, and well knows a prize. His grandson's in eclipse at last, for here's, in truth, a pearl, So give three cheers for Benny and his tootsey-wootsey girl.

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

-Chicago Post.

In reference to the fee and salary law now before the Legislature, the feeling among farmers and business men seems to be that fixed salaries should be paid county officials, and that these salaries should be large enough to induce good, responsible men to look after public affairs, but that there should be no extravagance.-Laporte Herald.

From a purely local standpoint, it would seem that the Legislature ought not to stand in the way of allowing Indianapolis to determine what disposition should be made of the pending street-railway contest. Yet if the consequences of any legislation | for a pardon the President says: enacted upon this subject should prove in any way burdensome to the people of the capital city the Legislature will be held responsible.—Middletown News.

As a matter of justice and as a principle of law, legislatures have no more right to fix the schedules of passenger and freight rates for railroads than they have to fix the prices on dry goods, boots and shoes, wheat and corn and oats. All such legislation is the rankest kind of paternalism. and is opposed to the spirit and letter of our American institutions. In addition, such legislation is sure to result in lower wages for employes and inferior accommodations Journal.

The Senate committee on railroads has recon,mended the indefinite postponement of Senator Gill's bill defining official corruption and regulating the control and issuance of free passes to state and county officials by railroads. The only way this evil can be killed is to begin at the beginning. After legislators are chosen and have solicited and accepted free railroad passes it is too late to ask them to vote down and out this petty bribery practice, but it ought to be stamped out just the same in the interest of common hon-

esty.-Kokomo Tribune. Every student in the State University costs the taxpayers of Indiana about \$150 Why should the taxpayers of Indiana be called upon to furnish this special education to a limited company of young people so fortunately located or financially equipped as to be able to secure the advantages of this costly education, while the children by hundreds and thousands all over the State get at best but a few months' training in the country schools? Simple justice demands that all who want this costly education should individually pay for it or let private generosity supply endowments for uch schools.-Madison Courier.

Is there no way that the confounded lobbyists who swarm into the legislative halls, state and national, can be legislated, driven or kicked out? No measure of relief or importance to the people, especially if it threatens to abridge or interfere with the illeged rights or immunities heretofore enjoyed by trusts or combines, can be called up for discussion or action without interference by the agents of the institutions likely to be affected, and the wiles and means employed by some of them are thoroughly discreditable and often exposing honest and innocent legislators to unjust suspicion, too frequently by lobbyists.-New Courier.

Indiana's new Governor shows himself to be a man of good sense by calling upon the newspapers of the State to give him their views on proposed legislation affecting the interests of the communities in which they are published, believing, he justly says, that the newspapers honestly reflect public sentiment in these matters. Governor Mount is a prodigious worker, gives personal attenion to the details of every duty that beongs to his executive office, but he does not slight the newspapers. He knows from experience, having been a member more han once of the legislative body, that the 'third house" gets in much work that is not for the best interests of the people and he is in a position now to head off most of this bad legislation, if he can be informed what s best and what is not best.-South Bend Tribune.

SCHOOL FOR THEOSOPHISTS.

Cornerstone Laid by Crusaders Who Recently Returned from a Voyage.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 24.-The cornerstone of the new school for the revival of | sion that outdoor relief may be given for the lost mysteries of antiquity has been laid on Point Loma with imposing ceremonies. The theosophic crusaders who mended. No recommendation is made in have just returned from a trip around the regard to the sale of beer on the grounds world were the central actors in the exercises. Mrs. Katharine A. Tingley, of New York, head of the esoteric cult and successor to Mme. Blavatsky, officiated, assisted by E. T. Hargrove, president of the Theosophical Society in America and Europe. Mrs. Tingley dedicated the temple to the revival of the ancient mysteries. invoking the spirit of the ancient sages, scattering corn over the stone, and, after epositing a box in the cavity, a cruse containing oil and a pitcher of wine were handed to her, from which she poured the contents with mystic words. She then scattered dust, water and fire as emblems of man's qualities, and with the pronunciation of the sacred word "aum" by the company and a chant in Sanscrit the ceremonies were over. Addresses were then made by the leaders present.

FIVE SKELETONS UNEARTHED Mysterious Find in the Mucky Soil Back of a Jersey Fish Cabin.

RIVERTON, N. J., Feb. 24.-While workmen were digging a trench on the property of Henry C. Dreer, near the Delaware river front, they unearthed from the soft. mucky soil five human skeletons. The spot where the skeletons were found is near a dense growth of underbrush which screens the river front. A physician who examined the skeletons said that one gave evidence of comparatively recent burial. This latter was apparently the bones of a white man of mature years. The skull was fractured and seemed to have been crushed in by a blow. No definite theory can be advanced as to how the skeletons came there. The spot where they were found is just back of Faunce's fish cabin, which is used by shad fishermen in the spring.

A Hermit Prospector Killed. LOCKHAVEN, Pa., Feb. 24.-A party of nen searching for Ralph Cross, a hermit mine prospector, who had been missing from his cabin near Kilborne, Potter ccunty, found his body beneath a huge pile of clay, which had caved in on him while he was at work. Cross was an eccentric individual. He was the first to discover the coal beds at Arnot, Tioga county, forty years ago. At one time Cross was worth which he received from the Fall

Brook Railroad Company for valuable coal

lands. He placed his wealth in his wife's deserted him and ran off with another man, taking his money with her, Serious Charge Against Legislators. AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 24.-Several days ago an afternoon paper of this city published a card to the effect that a young girl had been enticed here from Tyler, Tex., and locked up in a house of evil repute and

that two members of the Texas Legislature, now in session here, had, under pretext of assisting the girl to return home. taken her away from the house and given her rooms at a cheap boarding house, where later in the night they had tried to ruin her. Legislators are very indignant at the report, which is branded as a malicious libel, and yesterday appointed a committee to investigate the charges immediately.

JAMES B. WILSON DENIED A PARDON BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Distributors of "Indecent Newspaper Publications" Vigorously Denounced by the Chief Executive.

SOLDIERS' HOME CRITICISED

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE THAT INVESTIGATED GENERAL SMITH.

His Removal from Governorship the Leavenworth Institution Recommended-Other Suggestions,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-President Cleveland has denied a pardon to James B. Wilson, of Indianapolis, who was convicted at Indianapolis over a year ago of mailing obscene newspapers. In doing so the President "roasted" purveyors of obscene literature. Mr. Cleveland has an intense detestation for that sort of crime and rarely misses a chance to express his views on the subject. Wilson fares no worse than others who have rowed to the White House

in the same boat. In denying the application

"This convict was one of the editors and proprietors and a distributor through the mails and otherwise of a disgustingly vile and obscene newspaper. His conviction and sentence was an event distinctly tending to the promotion of public morals and the protection of the sons and daughters of our land from filth and corruption at a time when indecent newspaper publications are so dangerous and common. Everybody in favor of cleanliness should encourage punishment of such offenses and desire that it should be more frequentty imposed. While I am much surprised by the number of respectable people who have joined in urging clemency in this case my duty seems so ar that I am not in the to interfere with the just and wholesome

sentence of the court. The President has pardoned Rober: Baker, alias Hamilton E. Baker, convicted in Missouri of embezzling postoffice funds Clemency is extended on account of the distressed condition of the convict's family He has already served one year of a two years' sentence. A pardon has also been granted (to restore citizenship) to Henry Mullaney, convicted in Missouri of fraudulent registration. His sentence expired nine years ago.

The Newspaper Men's Petition. The petition to which reference is made was never intended for the President and was addressed to Judge Baker. It recited that the signers knew Wilson and believed that he would conduct his paper on a better plane if dealt with leniently. It asked Judge Baker to intercede for him with the President to secure a commutation to a jail sentence. Judge Baker was in Chicago at the time the petition was circulated and when he returned he was asked what action he had taken on it. He replied that he had turned it over to the district attorney and added that he had not imposed sentence upon Wilson with the intention of asking the President to overrule his action. A dispatch from Washington said the President spoke sneeringly of the newspaper men, asking who would vouch for their decency when he was told by John W Kern that the newspaper men of Indianapolls were willing to vouch for the decency of Wilson's paper. Mr. Kern said yesterday that this was a mistake. He says the President spoke in a general way of the curse of the class of newsyapers which

deals in nothing but scandal and crime. Marshal Hawkins had fixed next Monda as the date for taking Wilson to the Prison North. Wilson was tried for sending of cene literature (copies of through the mails and Judge Baker sen tenced him to serve two years. The case was taken to the Supreme Court and affirmed. Recently a rehearing was denied and then the only chance for Wilson to escape the penitentiary was for the President to grant him a pardon or commutation.

LEAVENWORTH SOLDIERS' HOME.

of Governor Smith Change of All Officers Recommended. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The report of the House special committee that investigated the management of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home has been completed. It recommends the removal of the governor of the home and the change of all officers. The passage of a bill is also recommended providing that a condition of entrance to soldiers' homes shall be that pensioners pay into the home funds all their pensions but \$4 a month, but out of the funds collected the family of the pensioner, if he shall have one, shall be maintained. A provione year which shall not exceed the cos of maintenance in a home is also recom-Other recommendations are that all branches of the homes, valued at about \$5,000,000, be put directly under the control of the secretary of war. The post funds, it is recommended, should be placed under the control of the govern-

The report reviews the testimony taken

by the committee in regard to charges of

misappropriation of funds and property,

the Keeley cure and charges of drunkenness brought against General Smith. In regard to the sale of beer on the grounds the report says: "There seems to be glaring inconsistency that the sale of beer and the administration of the Keeley cure should both be found running in the same government institution, and both at a profit and under the authority of the govern-These views are, however, those of but a part of the committee. The other members of the committee believe that things should be left in their present condition. The committee do not find the charges of drunkenness against General Smith established by the full measure of proof called for on complaints of this character. He was also charged with using his position as governor for his own personal rofit and benefit in a transaction with Knapp & Bolman, merchants in Leavenworth. As to Knapp & Bolman the committee think the charges not proven, but it was found that while two persons were paid from government funds they were really in General Smith's service. A pair of fine horses is also mentioned as having been bought by Governor Smith from the general fund without consultation with proper officials. These horses were used almost entirely by the governor. It is true says the report, that the governor receives a salary of \$1,200 from the Keeley League, which the committee considers a mistake and detrimental to good order. The governor it also finds to be a man of uneven temper, and not well fitted to manage such a home, and therefore recommends his dismissal and the appointment of an eventempered, practical man. All the troubles at the home, however, says the report, were not due to General Smith, but other persons there had a part in creating them, The treasurer, Mr. Shockley, is mentioned as being incapable of properly performing his duties and the appointment of another person in his place is recommended. The report speaks with approval of the Keeley cure, but says that it should be administered either solely by the government or by a private organization. bination of governmental and private interests in such an undertaking the committee says, can have only a detrimental effect upon the home. In regard to the underground cells. called "sweat boxes" by some witnesses,

the committee do not find any one to be particularly blamed. Some persons, the report says, were confined in them and restrained by what might be termed a mild form of a straight jacket, but they were drunk, and the measures taken were for their own safety. In regard to the recommendation to retain a large portion of an inmate's pension, the committee think that when a per-

can to support his family, and where he

has no family the money should be given

to the support of soldlers who receive outdoor aid. An additional benefit is said to be the removal of the opportunity to spend

the pension money in an improper manner, Protection of Fisheries. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The President has sent to Congress a report of the commissioners appointed under the act of 1892 to examine into the condition and recommend the best method of protecting fisher-

ies in contiguous waters of the United States and Canada. The report is very voluminous, containing correspondence between the governments and reports upon the subject of fisheries. It covers exhaustively all the features of the fisheries of the great lakes and the other international waters along the boundary. It also includes the full correspondence between the British Foreign Office and the State Department. The commission say no system of regulations can be properly administered except by the licensing or registration of fisher-men as a basis of restricting the character and amount of apparatus employed in each locality. They also say much of the irritation between fishermen, especially in the region of the great lakes, has been caused by a misconception of the dominion of the intervening water areas, the belief being widespread that beyond three-mile limits the waters are neutral. They suggest the expediency of official maps of the great lakes showing the boundary line and the

ermen Proposed International Bank.

distribution of these maps among the fish-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The last session of the House committee on banking and currency was held to-day and the committee decided to report to the House the bill for the incorporation of the International American Bank. The incorporators named in the bill include Cornelius N. Bliss, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Andrew Carnegie, John F. Hanson of Georgia, Charles R. Fiint of New York, Enoch Pratt of Maryland, H. G. Davis of West Virginia, P. D. Armour of Illinois, M. M. Estee of California, James S. Clarkson of Iowa and Charles H. Turner of Missouri. The capital stock of the pank provided for in the bill is \$5,000,000, its corporate existence is to be twenty years and it is authorized to do a general banking business, to maintain not more than eight branches in the United States and others in Central and South America and West Indies. Mr. Brossius, who had the bill in charge, said there was no intention of bringing it before the House this session.

The Postoffice Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Senate committee on appropriations to-day completed its consideration of the postoffice

appropriation bill and Senator Allison reported it to the Senate. The committee recommends a net increase of \$300,000 over the expenditure provided for by the bill as it passed the House, making a total of \$95,835,338. The principal item of this increase is \$182,000 to pay railway postoffice clerks. Seventy-five thousand dollars additional is provided for mail transportation by cable or electric cars, increasing the appropriation for this purpose to \$300,000. and \$50,000 to pay the expenses of a commission which the bill provides for the investigation of the cost of the railroad transportation of the mails. Authority is given for the expenditure of \$50,000 for the ransfer of mails between St. Louis and East St. Louis. The provision for a Southern fast mail remains in the bill.

The Monetary Conference Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-It now looks as though the international monetary confererce bill would pass this session, but too lare to give President Cleveland a chance to name the commissioners and have them confirmed. The bill will probably come up this week and be crowded through under imited debate. Latest advices from Europe confirm previous private information that olcott's bimetallic pilgrimage has been a lismal failure. The trouble with Wolcott was and is that he did not represent anything or anybody excepting Wolcott, a fact which the representatives of foreign governments in Washington were quick to adrise their home offices. Hence the Colorado political troubadour had a sorry trip, count-

Barrett Criticises Reed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Congressman Barrett, of Boston, who has been mentioned as a personage about whom the opposition to Speaker Reed might center, says tonight that he has no intention of putting himself up to be knocked down or of permitting others to do so. He says, however, hat he will contribute what he can to forcing an amendment to the rules giving greater individual latitude to members and that he thinks such a move within conservative lines will win. He utters a harsh criticism of Speaker Reed, whom he describes as a natural tyrant who abuses the power conferred upon him, by needlessly and brutally humiliating

May Veto Immigration Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis .'ourna'. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The President inds fault with the immigration bill, even in the modified form that it finally passed Congress, and it is said that he has a veto severe disappointment to the interests that have been working to restrict the inflow of foreigners and to the labor organizations which have really been the power behind

Extra Session of Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- The President has issued a proclamation in the usual form calling a session of the Senate at noon on the 4th of March to receive communications from the executive. This is

the usual Senate extra session to consider ominations to important offices.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- To-day's treasry statement shows: Available cash balance, \$215,001,692; gold reserve, \$147,898,918. A resolution introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, to-day recites

the facts of the recent forestry reservation order and asks the President to furnish the House with all papers on the sub-Senator White, of California, gave no tice of an amendment he proposes to offer to the sundry civil appropriation bill, making an appropriation of \$150,000 for a survey of the line of the Nicaragua canal. The amendment provides for the appointment of a commission of five engineers, one from

the army, one from the navy and three from civil life, under whose direction the survey is to be made. An aggregate of over half a million acres f land in Colorado and Wyoming is coneyed to the Union Pacific Railroad by the approval of the secretary of the interior today of lists of lands accruing to the road under its grant and sold to bona-fide pur-

hasers under the recent ruling. Secretary Gage will be the first member of the McKinley Cabinet to arrive in Washington. He is expected to-morrow morning. The President to-day nominated W. W. Follett to be consulting engineer of the United States on the International (water) Boundary Commission provided for in the convention with Mexico of March 1, 1885.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS Rev. James E. Quigley Placed at Head of the Diocese of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.-The Rev. James E. Quigley, rector of St. Bridget's Church in this city, was to-day elevated to the position of bishop of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo. Archbishop Corrigan officiated as consecrator and his assistants in the ceremony were Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester: Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn; Dean Brougham, of Batavia; Father Vanderpool, of Leroy, and Fathers Connoy and Hoelscher, of this city. Besides those named there were present Archbishop Walsh, o Toronto; Bishops Gabriel, Wigger and Mc-Faul, Mgrs. Sbaretti and De Regg and Father Brandinelli, head of the Passionist Order in this city.

Consecrated Bishop of Cheyenne. DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 24.-Rev. Thomas Linehan, of Fort Dodge, was to-day consecrated bishop of Cheyenne in St. Raphael's Cathedral by Archbishop Hennessey, assisted by a large number of noted prelates. There were nearly a dozen bishops more than a hundred priests present from this and adjoining dioceses. The visiting clergy were banqueted after the ceremony. A reception to guests from abroad was given this afternoon, and to-night there was a reception to Dubuquers, the new bishop being the guest of honor at each

function. Artist Koerner Guilty of Murder. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.-William J. Koerner, a newspaper artist whose home was in Pittsburg, was adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree late this afternoon, Sentence was suspended pending a motion for a new hearing. Koerner shot to death his sweetheart, Rosa Redgate, while she son enters a home he should do what he was on the street about a year ago. An attempt to show that Koerner was an epileptic and a slave to drugs was made.